

VOL. 3 No. 3 MARCH 1965

ISSUED MONTHLY

SECURITY GAZETTE

Security News Crime Prevention Fire Protection Industrial Safety



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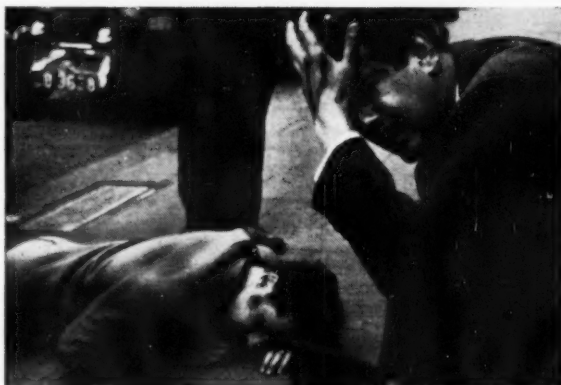
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March, 1961

SECURITY GAZETTE

VOL. 3 No. 3 MARCH, 1961

The only magazine in Britain devoted to all aspects of industrial, commercial, and personal security

Associate Editor: SIR RONALD HOWE, C.V.O., M.C.

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COVER PICTURE:

The fight against cracksmen and thief has developed a large-scale safe and lock industry in the Midlands. Our picture shows the interior of Messrs. Chubb & Son's Wolverhampton factory.

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Raising Prevention Standards

THOUGH many Members of Parliament have shown increasing interest over the past months in general problems of industrial security, the questions recently put to the Home Secretary by Mr. Arthur Woodburn helped to focus attention on the value of prevention schemes in reducing both crime and fires. Mr. Woodburn has been concerned to give more teeth to the present framework of prevention activities. He suggested in January that planning permission should be withheld from buildings until the advice of the police crime prevention departments had been complied with; and again last month suggested a system of inspectors to ensure that fire and crime recommendations were properly available to property owners. The Home Office's answer was to emphasise that property protection is best achieved by co-operation between the police and fire authorities and the public.

On the whole that is a sensible and realistic attitude. Much time and care have been spent in building up the existing structure of prevention measures and it would be a pity to add more administrative complexities or duplication of effort when so much can still be done from present resources. Yet it would be wrong to ignore or dismiss Mr. Woodburn's proposals. The point of his approach is really that publicity, which may help to build up a suitable atmosphere, needs reinforcing through a more definite link between advice and implementation.

It is a view that will be readily supported in both police and fire circles. Prevention methods have made immense advances in the country generally and will continue to do so as knowledge spreads. But at the moment there are not a few Forces and Brigades which give more lip service to the principle than practical organisation and drive. One difficulty is that prevention is sometimes looked upon as a fashionable novelty, and to ensure that a Force or Brigade is not felt to be lagging behind its neighbours, officers may be detailed to "get on with this prevention business" without proper training or facilities. The Chief Officer of Lancashire Fire Service has pointed out the necessity of raising the standard of fire prevention departments (*Gazette*: November, 1960). Mr. Bowles criticised the quite common belief that they are only sidelines to the main function of fire operations. He called for a more imaginative and widely-based prevention outlook, better training in techniques among higher ranks, and more switching of operational staff. On the police side some Forces and Districts have displayed admirable energy and initiative, and the detective committee now believed to be examining prevention methods and technical questions no doubt will produce plans for putting pro-

grammes on a national basis. Nevertheless, just as the Chief Constables in their memorandum to the Royal Commission have agreed that senior officers could be posted between Forces to advantage, so many benefits could be gained by a fuller interchange of ideas and by discussion of the successes of particular methods.

But these aspects still leave unconsidered the best manner of winning co-operation from industry, property-owners, and the public. A number of Chief Constables and Chief Fire Officers have been able to prove that systematic visits to premises by their prevention officers have led to considerable tightening up of security. Cases of non-co-operation by office and house owners are rare. One supplier of security devices reported to us, indeed, that he could chart the progress of visits through his local town by the inquiries subsequently reaching him. Yet a keen student of management, Mr. H. Mason Bibby, has also brought out the serious gap in present managerial education on these vital subjects. Some managements, he thinks, are "case hardened" to propaganda. The remedy, he believes, is to introduce prevention techniques into the conventional courses so that managers and executives accept them as part and parcel of required professional knowledge.

Such factors in the present situation really underline the need for a more comprehensive approach though it is doubtful whether responsibility for initiating it should be placed on the Government. Self-help in these matters tends to be more fruitful than directives and legislation. It is a question of bringing together the many individual threads already existing into one concerted programme. Such a body as the Industrial Police Association, for example, with its key members in a whole range of industries and companies, provides the police and fire authorities with a ready-made link, as the Chief Constable of Burnley has spotted. The factory inspectorate and the security companies are other sources of connection, and in the Press, radio, and T.V. networks there lies a huge medium comparatively untouched. Closer ties between these channels and the police were advocated some time ago in these columns, and we are glad to see similar recommendations reaching the Royal Commission from the Institute of Public Relations. But the same principle applies to the fire services. The equal wastage from crime and fire must be met by equal effort from the police and fire authorities, backed up by the country's range of professional and voluntary organisations. Only when this is under way and it is possible to evaluate the results need further attention be given to the case for Government action.

Because its stores are spread throughout the country and attract vast numbers of people, Marks and Spencer's prevention system must be viewed on a national scale. It is surveyed here by one of the company's directors.

SAFEGUARDING THE MULTIPLE STORE

Fire Precautions in Marks and Spencer

By Wilfred F. Norris

WHEN invited by the Editor of the *Security Gazette* to write on security as applied in Marks and Spencer, I felt that it would be best to illustrate a particular aspect of this wide problem to which we have given much thought and devised means of combating. I refer to the risk of fire and in concentrating on this aspect I have in mind too our duty as a company to safeguard human life, valuable premises, and stocks.

The Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, has linked fire with crime and road accidents as three of the major enemies to be fought.

Fires do not just happen—they are caused by human, mechanical or electrical errors. There is no doubt that foresight in planning and precautions can greatly reduce their occurrence and the rapidity and extent of fire spread. The point is basic to the formulation of any internal or external prevention campaign. In the case of our company it is reinforced by lessons we have drawn from a carefully planned investigation of fire risks. Instituted many years ago and stimulated by the fire dangers and air raid experiences of 1939-45, it has been given since then the constant attention of central and local management.

Attitude of Mind

A proper attitude of mind to the danger of fire must extend from the Board of Directors to the youngest and least experienced member of the staff. The big obstacle to overcome is complacency, but we have learned from experience that it is possible to rouse interest in and to develop the right attitude towards fire prevention.

Size of Problem

Our staff in the head office and 237 stores numbers about 25,000, and some 7,000,000 people shop in our premises each week. There are altogether about 7,500,000 square feet of floor space in use as selling space, stock holding areas, offices, and staff quarters. The stores—and therefore the problems—are widely distributed in the country.

March, 1961

These details I give because they will emphasise our need of a systematic procedure to counter possible loop-holes arising from size or local conditions.

Analysis of Incidents

The decision was therefore taken to establish a central Fire and Safety Committee which, working under the eye of the Board, is responsible for evolving a code of working practice in all the stores and for advising on technical matters. Its knowledge is built up partly by a continual analysis of any incidents which may occur, reinforced by a procedure which enables the Board to be kept immediately informed of any event, however small, within the sphere of fire danger. This reporting and analysis of fire incidents leads to the modification of potentially dangerous operations or habits or, better still, to their elimination.

For instance, fish fryers in canteens used to be a source of outbreaks each year. Different methods of cooking without deep fat frying were brought in after consultation with our catering advisers and the fires have not recurred. Previously the use of pressing irons caused fairly regular incidents.

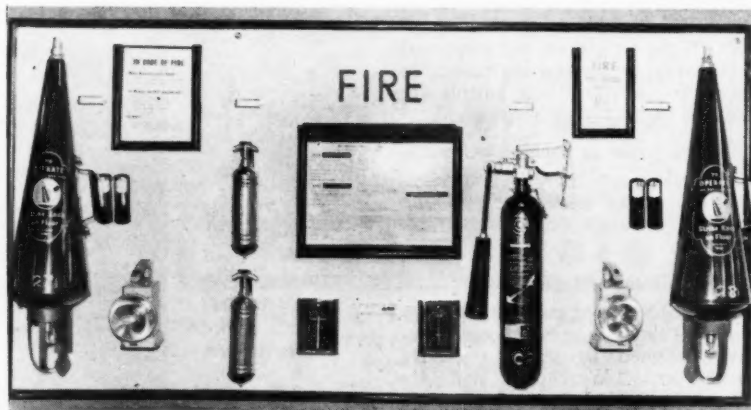
Now co-operation by our clothing suppliers has given us more careful packing and boxing, and we no longer use the hot irons. Again, as a result of investigating a number of cases of motors over-heating, we have replaced all motors in refrigerators with an enclosed type and additional safety devices are now fitted to lift motors. Fire resisting materials and paints have been introduced. All waste paper baskets are now of the metal type. There can be no doubt of the value of such inquiry and recommendation.

Staff Responsibilities

All staff are continually reminded that many fires start because of seemingly trivial causes derived from thoughtlessness or carelessness, and that after fire has broken out the same lack of care might obstruct, say, an exit and endanger life.

By stimulating interest through staff talks, articles, and eye-catching notices, all staff are made aware of their personal responsibilities, and are encouraged to report to the manager any trouble or danger they spot, however trivial.

We aim at an alert and well-trained staff educated to know exactly what



A fire point containing essential fire-fighting equipment is sited in every stockroom.

they have to do in case of fire so that emergency action can be smoothly executed and panic avoided. Fire drills are held every month for senior staff and telephone operators, and every three months for general staff. Since 1957 some 3,000 key staff have attended refresher courses at fire stations. Fire requirements have been codified into a few simply worded notices to reduce any chance of confusion. Practical training is given in the actual handling of equipment.

The responsibility for seeing that these plans are carried out in each store rests with the manager, assisted by his security staff. He relies to a great extent on his warehouse staff for day to day duties and these men are given special training in fire prevention.

Special Precautions

Now I should like to refer to specific measures which contribute to safety.

1. No Smoking

Smoking is not permitted by customers, staff and delivery men in any part of the premises and goods receiving areas. The only exception is that staff can smoke in certain nominated rooms during meal breaks.

Notices requesting the public not to smoke in our stores were introduced last year. The campaign has been entirely successful.

2. The Daily Check.

(a) *Before opening the store:* All exit doors, fire alarms and emergency lights are tested daily to see they function properly.

(b) *After closing the store:* This vital check of the whole building before leaving includes such essential precautions as the removal of rubbish, waste paper, floor sweepings and ash-tray contents; and the turning off of non-essential gas and electric equipment. Night watchmen are employed in the larger stores and are trained in fire-fighting action. Their patrols are recorded by watchmen's clocks.

3. Waste paper or packing materials.

We insist on a daily clearance, so that no waste paper or packing materials are left on our premises overnight.

4. Stockrooms and gangways.

Stockholding is regulated to maintain at all times clear stockroom gangways designed to lead to clearly marked exits. Warehouse staff are instructed in orderly and tidy methods of working. Strict controls are exercised over the use and storage of inflammable liquid and paint.



We have taken a lead in our campaign against smoking in stores, as this notice, left, shows. This staff notice, giving the essential action to be taken on discovery of fire, is displayed in every store.

5. Fire Extinguishers.

An abundance of fire extinguishers is strategically placed throughout the building, and all staff are trained to use them. A fire-point board containing essential equipment is installed in each stockroom.

6. Electrical and engineering services.

Regular periodical inspections are carried out by qualified technicians of all electrical, gas and other engineering services.

Fire-resisting cable and high quality enclosed switchgear is used in all new installations and renewals. Electrical plant and equipment is fitted with automatic overload cut-outs.

Flame failure devices are fitted to all gas-fired central heating boilers

FIRE

IF YOU DISCOVER A FIRE,
and it is not put out at once—

Break glass of the nearest fire alarm.
Go to the assembly point.

IF THE ALARM SOUNDS—

Telephonist or Office Staff:

Call the Fire Brigade.
Go to the assembly point.

Fire Party:

Attack the fire if safe to do so.

Staff Appointed:

Direct public and staff to the exits.
Check staff at assembly point.

All Other Staff:

Go at once to the assembly point at—

and automatic thermostat controls to electric and gas boilers to prevent over-heating. Portable electric and gas heaters have been virtually banished from the stores.

7. Automatic protection.

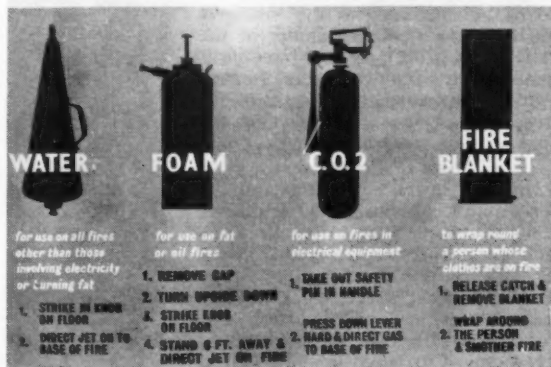
Many stores have sprinklers or automatic detectors. Most of these are connected direct to local fire stations. Further stores are being equipped each year on the same principle. All stores have an internal fire alarm operated by breaking glass to warn the staff and public of an outbreak of fire.

8. Structural safeguards.

We possess a number of older buildings with timber floors and roofs.

cont. on p. 72

HOW TO USE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



This training notice serves as a constant reminder of the correct use of fire extinguishers.

these STORES don't give FIRE a chance!

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- MAPLE & CO LTD
- MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
- C & A MODES LTD
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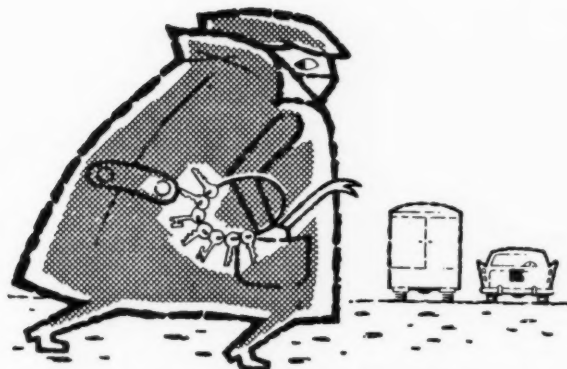
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March, 1961



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The Hartwood Alarm protects private and commercial vehicle users from the ever-increasing thefts of vehicles (petrol & diesel) and their valuable contents.

The Hartwood system. A switch is fitted to each door, the boot and bonnet. By turning a key in an external control as you leave your vehicle, the alarm is brought into silent action. At the same time, your vehicle is effectively immobilised by the breaking of the ignition circuit. Any intruder attempting to enter the vehicle, immediately sets off the alarm which can only be stopped by the authorised key holder.

An exclusive key which cannot be duplicated operates the system. In case of loss, only Hartwood can provide a replacement.

Vehicle protection. The Hartwood Alarm protects vehicles from all known methods of theft by foolproof immobilisation and by sounding the alarm immediately an intruder tries to enter the vehicle.

Goods protection. While most garages are able to fit a simple immobiliser or secret switch which may delay a would-be vehicle thief, the Hartwood System protects the contents of your vehicle by sounding the alarm immediately unauthorised entry is attempted.

Approved security. The Hartwood System, approved by leading Insurance Companies, already protects thousands of vehicles. No successful theft of a vehicle or its contents fitted with the Hartwood Security System has been reported.

The Hartwood Service. The system is backed by a comprehensive after-sales service, combined with regular servicing at our fitting and service centre.

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Safeguarding the Multiple Store, cont.

unprotected steelwork, etc. The company, being conscious of the problems involved in this type of building, has carried out a large scale programme of improvements. Every building has been surveyed to provide at least one alternative route of escape from every floor. Timber stock racks are being replaced by metal.

In the case of new stores revised specifications for structural fire protection were agreed with our architects in 1957, and the practice is followed of bringing the architects, builders and our fire prevention team into consultation at the design stage of building to provide an abundance of emergency exits and other safety precautions.

External Co-operation

Though determined to seek the highest level of fire prevention through its own initiative, the company collaborates closely with the country's fire services and avails itself of their specialist advice and know-

ledge. It is the practice of our managers to invite the local Fire Prevention Officers to their stores to inspect procedures, to watch the fire drills, and to make them acquainted with the layouts.

We value the work now being carried out by the Joint Fire Research Organisation into the classification of fire causes.

This article has been written, I

would add, not from any desire to present our prevention and protection system as a final model. On the contrary, we should be foolish to allow any complacency or to rest on the progress we have made. Firms can, however, learn much from each other in this ever-developing field of industrial security and I hope that this review will be of practical use to others in a variety of fields.

BURGOT'S LIVERPOOL CENTRAL STATION Siren Announces Opening

ON 8th February at about 11.30 a.m. Alderman V. J. Cleary, J.P., Chairman of the Liverpool Watch committee swung a heavy hammer to crash through a plate glass window. Immediately a Burgot device came into action and set off an alarm siren to mark the opening of the new central alarm station, at No. 9 Seymour Street.

That the police authorities heartily welcomed the advent of this new weapon against crime was evident from the number of senior police officials who attended the opening as guests of Burgot Rentals Ltd. Mr. Martin McClaren, M.P. for Bristol, the Hon. Luke Asquith, Directors of Burgot Rentals Ltd. were present with Mr. Maloney, the Sales Director to welcome the visitors who apart from Alderman and Mrs. V. J. Cleary, included the following: Mr. J. W. T. Smith, Chief Constable of Liverpool, Mr. T. A. Kelly, Chief Fire Officer, Liverpool Fire Brigade, Mr. H. E. Legge, Chief Constable of Bootle, Major J. V. Harvey, Chief Constable of Birkenhead, Mr. W. Marshall, Chief Constable of Wallasey, Mr. F. Richardson, Chief Constable of Preston, Mr. W. G. Symons, Chief Constable of St. Helens, Mr. J. Pessel, Chief Constable of Southport, and Mr. W. J. H. Palfrey, Asst. Chief Constable of Lancashire.

The Central Station Panel is initially able to take 108 incoming signals and will give a wide variety of alarm warnings including the following:

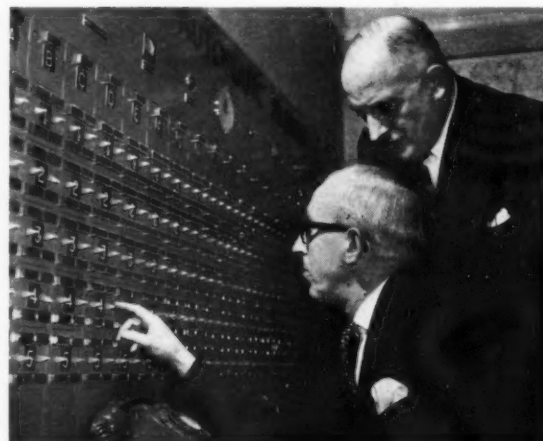
(a) Warning of unauthorized entry; (b) That fire has broken out; (c) That sprinkler systems have begun to work; (d) That the level of liquid in tanks is reaching danger height; (e) That essential pressures are too high or too low; (f) That industrial processes are getting out of control.

Report from L.S.D.

MERSEYSIDE employers, much concerned at the growing number of

payroll robberies in recent years, and naturally reluctant to expose members of their staffs to cash carrying risks, have been turning more and more to the professional services of the Liverpool Security Delivery Service Co. Ltd., an organisation of ex-police officers, which now numbers Government Departments, Local Authorities, Banks, and many big business houses among their customers.

The directors of this expanding Merseyside security organisation are J. C. Kelly (Managing), J. G. Clark, J. E. Holdsworth, J. T. Pattinson and L. R. G. Smith, and the address is Lombard Chambers, Ormond Street, Liverpool 3. Telephone: Central 4600.



Alderman V. J. Cleary manipulating the Burgot automatic alarm switchboard, while Mr. J. W. T. Smith, Chief Constable of Liverpool, takes a professional interest.

A typical poster used for staff training.





This gadget saved a whole factory

This A.F.A. automatic fire detector, fitted years ago in an industrial client's storeroom and almost forgotten, dramatically came to life one night last month. It detected a small fire, called the Brigade automatically and probably saved the entire factory! A.F.A. protects hundreds of buildings and stops over fifty such fires every year. Please post the coupon below, or ring us at Larkwood 8373 or at our branch at Bristol (47898), Birmingham (Midland 5269), Edinburgh (Caledonian 5800), Glasgow (Douglas 1690), Harrogate (5262), Leicester (66990), Liverpool (Central 9653), or Manchester (Moss Side 4647).



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Please send me full details of the A.F.A.
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Name

Address



NEW F.G.S. MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. G. H. Grant Richards, O.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., has been appointed to succeed Mr. N. G. Trollstad as Managing Director of Factory Guard System Ltd. Mr. Trollstad has taken up a senior appointment with associated security watching companies in Sweden.

Educated at Oundle, and a R.E.M.E. Lt.-Colonel during the war, Mr. Richards subsequently became Director of the Mechanical Transport Department, Sudan Government, Chairman of the Alliance Perpetual Building Society, and General Manager of Suez Contractors (Vehicles) Ltd.

This appointment follows the establishment by the company of nine operational divisions in England, Scotland, and Wales, and it is stated that some 3,000 security officers are now employed by F.G.S. and its associates, making it the largest security company in Europe.

ALLIED BAKERIES SECURITY CHANGES

Ex-Det. Chief Insp. Neil Sutherland is believed to be succeeding ex-Chief Det. Supt. Jack Capstick as chief security officer of the Allied Bakeries Group. In a Press interview recently, Mr. Capstick said he had relinquished his post by mutual agreement with Mr. Garfield Weston, the head of the firm. He has held it since he left the Yard three years ago.

Mr. Sutherland, aged 50, served at the Yard in the fraud department and central office before becoming Mr. Capstick's deputy.

FINANCE COMPANY SECURITY OFFICER

Retiring from Birmingham City police last month, Detective Inspector John Wallace is now taking up a post as security officer with the Union Finance Transport Company.

A Glasgow man, he joined the Force in 1931 and transferred to the C.I.D. two years later. During the war he served in a special counter-intelligence section in the Home Counties and London, and later was attached to security intelligence in the Middle East where, among other tasks, he was assigned to suppressing the smuggling of industrial diamonds to Germany. He became Inspector at Birmingham in 1954.

Leeds Civil Defence Appointment

Colonel C. G. Godfrey, formerly civil defence officer for the East Riding, was last month appointed civil defence officer for Leeds. Aged 52, and educated at Chichester School and Sandhurst, he served in the Indian Army from 1929 to 1949, and saw active service in Burma.

He expects to take up his new post shortly. It carries a salary of £1,505, rising to £1,670.

Southend Promotions

Following the retirement of Chief Inspector W. J. Thorogood, the following promotions have been made in the Southend-on-Sea Force: to Chief Inspector, Inspector W. A. Burles; to Inspector, Sergeant G. A. Dolby; and to Sergeant, Temporary Sergeant Perry.

Liverpool C.I.D.

Det. Chief Insp. D. Dalzell has been promoted Superintendent in the Liverpool City Police. Det. Insp. E. Richardson moves up to Det. Chief Insp., and Det. Sergt. P. Summers is promoted to Det. Inspector.

Manchester Changes

Following the retirement of Chief Supt. L. Harper, M.B.E., in charge of Manchester's Central Division, on 11th March, Chief Inspector A. Dingwall is promoted to Chief Superintendent, and Inspector A. Pemblett becomes Chief Inspector.

PRINCE PHILIP TO VISIT SECURICOR

It has been announced from Buckingham Palace that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted an invitation to visit the headquarters of Securicor Ltd. in May. He will also inspect officers of the company and of Night Security Ltd. in the grounds of the Royal Chelsea Hospital.

This visit will be widely appreciated as marking the increasing recognition in official circles of the immense progress the security movement has made in Britain.

G.M. for Glamorgan Officer

The award of the George Medal was announced last month to Inspector Charles Richings, of Glamorgan Constabulary. Inspector Richings courageously faced up to a mentally deranged gunman near Tonyrefail and took the weapon from him.

I.F.P.A. PRESIDENT

We regret to report the death of Sir Alexander Ingleby Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., at the age of 68. For the past three years he had been President of the Industrial Fire Protection Association. Sir Alexander was a director of Guinness Ltd.

SIR PHILIP GAME Commissioner for 10 Years

The death of Sir Philip Game last month, at the age of 84, recalls the controversial political troubles facing the Metropolitan Police before 1939 and the great burden of the war years. Commissioner at the Yard from 1935 to 1945, he followed Lord Trenchard (like him, he was a senior R.A.F. officer) and did much to maintain confidence in the Hendon Police College which, at the time, was coming in for much criticism. He introduced the requirement that all candidates for the college must first serve for one year as a constable on the beat. He was also responsible for abolishing the unpopular 10 year short service system.

It fell to him in the immediate pre-war years to prepare the Metropolitan Force for the coming emergency while directing the control of ugly Fascist and Communist demonstrations. Game's personal courage and notable leadership during the blitz gained him a fine reputation in police and public circles.

NEW APPROACH TO INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

IN 1957, the last year for which statistics are available, 1275 million working days were lost through industrial incapacity. About half this huge loss was due to minor accidents and illnesses which could easily have been treated at work. Investigations by Lord Taylor of Harlow, medical director of Harlow Industrial Health Services, have brought to light the fact that first aid is the Cinderella of the industrial health services, lacking trained personnel and essential facilities.

After five years' research Lord Harlow and his colleagues decided that a completely new system of teaching first aid was essential. *First Aid in the Factory* (Longmans, 9s. 6d.) embodies this new system which discards "obsolete" subjects such as anatomy and physiology and concentrates on teaching practical and detailed care of all kinds of accidents and sicknesses which occur in industry.

This very comprehensive manual includes chapters covering every treatment for wounds, fractures, burns, eye injuries, etc. Textual instruction is reinforced by good line drawings. The volume can be recommended as a useful addition to the type of library security and safety officers like to have handy in the office.

Associated Hotels' Interest in Security Firms

In his annual statement the chairman of Associated Hotels Ltd., Mr. D. M. Erskine, last month made reference to the Company's move into security activities.

He reported the acquisition by a subsidiary, Kensington Palace Hotel Ltd., of the share capital of Securicor Ltd., and Night Security Ltd. The two companies, Mr. Erskine said, together hold a dominating position in the security field.

COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY Course in Criminology

A new post-graduate course, leading to a diploma in criminology, is to be instituted in October at Cambridge University. It will last for the three terms of the academic year.

Admission is restricted to graduates, but other applicants will be considered in exceptional circumstances if they have either made an important contribution to criminology by research or have gained outstanding practical experience in administration.

FANLIGHT ENTRY TACTICS

Similarity of entry methods in recent East London area raids point to the need for protection of roof lights and fanlights in premises. A clothing factory at Leyton was entered twice in this way—£20,000 worth of cloth and goods being taken—and at a baker's shop in Forest Gate a gang removed the fanlight, then forced a door, and used the firm's own oxy-acetylene gear to open the safe. It held £2,000. Burglar alarms were in each case circumvented.

Kidnap and Safe Raid

The London Co-operative Society lost £1,600 last month when one of its managers was kidnapped at Potters Bar. As he was on his way home with the office keys in his pocket, three bandits attacked him, thrust him into a car, and drove back to the store. There they opened the safe and finally dumped him at Muswell Hill.

March, 1961

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Property Crimes Remain at High Level

First Chief Constables' Reports

BURNLEY FORCE'S INNOVATIONS

Crime Figures up by 296

AN overall increase in crime both adult and juvenile is disclosed by the Chief Constable of Burnley's annual Report. For adult crime, the total of 1,239 cases shows an increase of 296 on 1959, and for juveniles the total of 374 shows an increase of 239. Having regard to the serious increases in both categories of crime, a highly commendable detection rate of over 61 per cent is an indication of the keenness of the force and the efficiency of its measures, many of them innovations of the Chief Constable, Mr. Leonard Massey, M.B.E., who this year instituted a monthly series of crime conferences attended not only by members of the uniform branch and motor patrol section, but also by C.I.D. personnel from adjoining Lancashire constabulary sections and areas.

A go-ahead crime prevention campaign which is underway, combined with the expected gradual increase in the strength of the force, will it is hoped have a noticeable effect on the mounting crime rate.

One important development during the year, of particular interest to readers of the *Security Gazette*, has been the organisation of a well attended industrial security officers' course at Police Headquarters. Such courses have the value of uniting the forces engaged in the combating of crime, and establishing beneficial police/industrial relationships.

ROSS & CROMARTY

Another Increase

THE annual report of the Chief Constable of Ross & Cromarty, Mr. Finlay Munro, shows that crimes and offences for 1960 at 1845 were up 212 on the figures for 1959. Of these there were 1628 detected. The total was made up of the following categories:—

- Crimes against the person—25.
- Crimes against property with violence—87.
- Crimes against property without violence—202.
- Malicious injury to property—6.
- Miscellaneous offences—1525.

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW

44 Fewer Crimes in 1960

CRIME and offences recorded during the year were 2491 as against 2535 for 1959, a decrease of 44.

In his annual report, as Chief Constable for the Burgh, Mr. J. A. R. Murray gives the following statistical table for various categories of offences covering the years 1955-1960, which is reproduced to show a prevailing pattern.

From this it will be seen that, in spite of the overall drop in 1960, crimes against property without viol-

ence have risen considerably. Many of these crimes arise from the theft of non-ferrous metals, of which there always appears to be an easily accessible supply and for which, unfortunately, there is an ever ready market. While many owners of property have accepted the advice given by the Crime Prevention Officer in strengthening the security of their premises, there is a tendency for many shopkeepers to be extremely lax in the securing of their premises when closed in the middle of the day. A steep increase of crimes committed during the lunch hour has been recorded and shopkeepers and other persons who lock up their premises in the middle of the day should take greater precautions against the unwelcome attention of thieves.

| Years | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Offences against the person ... | 13 | 11 | 13 | 26 | 31 | 27 |
| 2. Offences against Property committed with violence ... | 293 | 353 | 451 | 530 | 631 | 613 |
| 3. Offences against Property committed without violence ... | 263 | 329 | 308 | 290 | 305 | 411 |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property ... | 25 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 5. Forgery, and Offences against Currency ... | 7 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| 6. Other Crimes not included in above ... | 8 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11 |
| 7. Miscellaneous Offences (including Breach of the Peace, Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness) ... | 1351 | 1647 | 1343 | 1483 | 1539 | 1407 |
| Totals ... | 1960 | 2377 | 2158 | 2356 | 2535 | 2491 |

HALIFAX IMPROVES

Commenting on the crime figures for 1960 in his annual report, Mr. G. F. Goodman, Chief Constable of Halifax, expresses the hope that the drop of 179 in the total of crimes may be the beginning of an improvement over the years to come. Nevertheless, the total of 1096 for 1960 still discloses a very serious state of affairs. In the most numerous category of "breaking" offences (287 cases in 1960, as compared with 288 in 1959) a tendency has been noticed to spread over from purely residential districts to houses in all districts including corporation housing estates.

Mr. Goodman believes the general decrease to be due largely to the continuing good work of the crime prevention department; to the manner in which the public is supporting the

Force, especially in the protection of property; and to the juvenile liaison scheme which has now become well established.

Pocket Radios for Lancashire

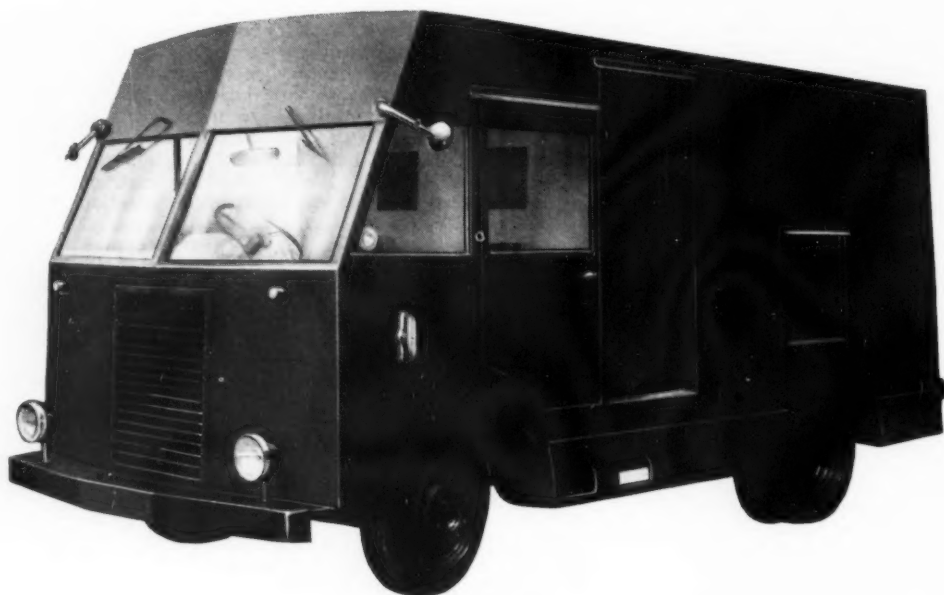
Following recent tests of American equipment, Lancashire Constabulary has now issued 10 sets of two-way radios to constables on the beat at Stretford. The Force is the first to introduce this useful form of communication.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISERS

Our readers are particularly invited to mention the *Security Gazette* when they make enquiries in response to advertisements.

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THE PREVENTION OF FACTORY ACCIDENTS

By Robert McKown

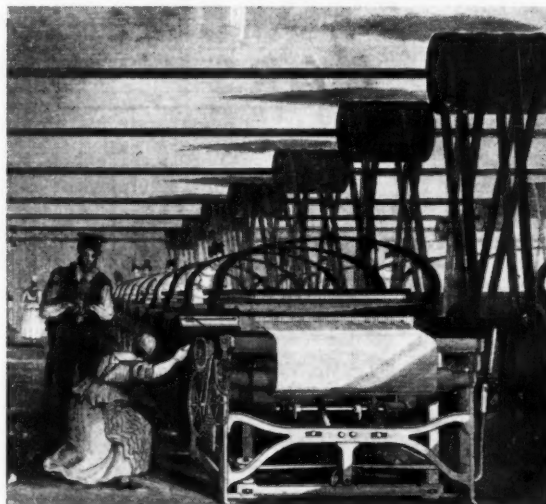
The recent rapid growth of the industrial safety movement has been largely due to voluntary action on the part of enlightened managements in support of the factory inspector and today some of our largest factories are setting very high standards for the whole of industry. In this article, the writer, former Editor of the *British Journal of Industrial Safety* and of the *Industrial Accident Prevention Bulletin* of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, traces the development of the movement from its origins in the mid-nineteenth century.

THE story of industrial accident prevention can be divided roughly into two parts. First came the nineteenth-century efforts to secure the guarding of dangerous machinery; out of this grew the series of Factory Acts, from 1844 onwards, which made the fencing of machines a statutory duty and so reduced the extent to which factory workers were liable to be killed or maimed. Then came the realisation that machinery was not the only source of danger in a factory and that safety could not be secured by legislation alone; out of this has grown all that is embodied in what is today called the voluntary safety movement—the safety training of employees, safety inspections, safety propaganda, the study of accident statistics and reports, the formation of works safety committees, and finally the emergence of the professional industrial safety officer.

The First Factory Inspectors

The first Factory Acts dealt only with hours of work and with what are now called environmental conditions, such as ventilation and cleanliness; it was to supervise these matters, and not to promote safety, that the first factory inspectors were appointed in 1833. But in making their visits to factories, the inspectors inevitably became conscious of the danger to which employees were exposed through having to work amongst machines which were often completely unguarded. They also discovered that while some employers made no attempt to protect their workers, others had voluntarily provided machine guards; this encouraged the inspectors to press for legislation compelling all factory occupiers to do what was already being done by the good ones. In spite of opposition from the less progressive employers—who took the view that if an employee was injured it was his own fault—the Factory Act of 1844 made guards compulsory for certain types of machinery in certain factories. Later Acts extended these requirements until by the beginning of the present century there was a legal

The bad old days. Women and children were exposed to danger from unprotected machinery.



obligation to guard every dangerous part of every machine unless it was in such a position, or of such construction, that there was no risk of anyone coming into contact with it.

Enforcing the Law

When the compulsory guarding of machinery had eliminated much of the appalling danger to which the early factory workers were exposed, it became obvious that there were other problems to be solved. First, to ensure that the law was obeyed all the time was clearly beyond the power of a handful of factory inspectors with hundreds of factories to visit; it needed the co-operation not only of the employers but of the workers as well, particularly the foremen. Next, the reduction in the incidence of machinery accidents (which today amount to only seventeen per cent of the total number of factory accidents) brought into greater prominence the numerous other hazards, which had largely been ignored so long as attention was quite properly concentrated on the serious injuries due to machinery.

The part played by these various hazards is liable to surprise those who think of factory accidents solely in terms of machinery. Over a quarter of the accidents now occurring in factories are associated in one way or another with the handling of goods and materials; they include hernia and strains caused by wrong methods of manual lifting, the collapse of loads from trucks and trolleys, injuries to hands and arms caused by projecting nails or sharp edges, and a variety of other accidents incidental to the handling of objects. From 12 to 15 per

cent of accidents involve falls, sometimes from a height but quite often on the level; the latter are frequently caused by slipping on a patch of oil or grease, by tripping on a badly maintained floor, or by stumbling over something left in the gangway. Eight per cent of injuries are caused by objects falling from above; it is not always realised that quite a small object, such as a bolt, can cause quite a serious injury if it falls from a sufficient height and strikes a man on the head. A further eight per cent of injuries are due to the unsafe use of common hand tools; these include sharp particles of metal flying off the "mushroomed" head of a cold chisel, a slipping screwdriver digging into the palm of the hand, the all too familiar blow on the thumb from a hammer, and similar accidents well known to the home handyman as well as to the factory worker.

Less Serious Accidents

These four classes of accident—handling goods, falls of persons, falls of objects, and injuries caused by hand tools—account altogether for more than half of the reported factory accidents. In the nature of things, the injuries they cause are generally less serious than those caused by machinery and are less likely to result in permanent disability. All the same, they represent a high total cost in physical suffering, absenteeism, dislocation of production, and Industrial Injury Benefit or other compensation. And while the majority may leave no lasting ill effects, it is nonetheless true that a considerable number of them do cause permanent injury.

cont. on p. 86

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INVITATION TO READERS

Having been asked recently whether letters to the *Gazette* are acceptable, the Editor would like to remind readers that he welcomes the raising of any matters of current security interest. Letters can be hand written if desired, and should be in double-spacing if typed.

Answers to Legal Queries

Many readers have also taken advantage of the offer by our Legal Correspondent, Mr. G. R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E., to answer questions on legal points and problems. They should be kept as brief as possible. The names of the senders will not be published.

Finance Needed for Crime Research

A great deal more research is required into the causes of crime, sexual deviation, mental illness, and road accidents. Mr. Robert Thompson wrote last month in a medical journal. He is a former medical director of Northamptonshire's child guidance services.

Claiming that the penal system costs around £400,000,000 annually, he pointed out that, excluding the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, which costs about £200,000 a year, the total sum directed to research into these matters is about £12,000 annually—the salary of one top business executive. "Would it be too much to set aside £5,000,000 annually for research and education?", he asked.

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CRIME REVIEW

This month's selection encourages the impression that the series of big attacks, especially on the banks, is easing off. There were a number of amateurish failures on bank and office premises, but the incidence of cash carrying attacks by thugs continues to be alarmingly high. The diamond robbery shows that gangs are still on the lookout for selected targets, while the American Express effort was an example of the terror to which citizens are exposed.

INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND SAFE RAID

Using oxy-arc gear, a gang carried out a weekend coup on a safe containing industrial diamonds at the offices of S. L. van Moppes, at Holborn Viaduct, London, on 5th February. They took great pains to avoid suspicion by replacing a padlock on the grille gate to the block of offices and used a heavy tarpaulin to conceal the glare. At first the haul was estimated at more than £150,000, but this was revised to about

£60,000. A hole was cut in the safe door, and the diamonds, used for lathe tools and dies and other manufacturing purposes, scooped out.

The theft was not discovered until a caretaker arrived for duty on the Monday morning and found cleaners could not unlock the padlock. Two other safes containing ledgers and low-quality diamonds were ignored.

Connection With International Scheme?

This raid has inevitably been connected with losses of diamonds reported in December and January on air freight services amounting to nearly £200,000. It was suggested that West German industrial sources were a ready market for the thefts. These reports and the offer of insurance rewards led to sensational Press accounts implying that a single gang was at work. This may be so, but sources available to the *Security Gazette* suggest that there is little or no evidence for this assumption, and that there is a similar lack of evidence as to the particular airport or airports at which the thefts or disappearances may have occurred.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SCHEME FAILS

At the beginning of the month a gang of six attempted a calculated raid on the American Express bank at the Ruislip U.S. Air Force base. Having traced the cashier's address, they knocked on his door late at night and when he opened it, overpowered and bound him, his wife, and son. Three of them went away with a safe key and the bank door key, but returned when they found that a second key (held actually by the bank manager) was also needed.

The family managed to free themselves and informed the police, but no attack had been made on the safe containing wages.

G.P.O. ATTACKS

£3,000 SNATCH

While a van was left unattended for a few moments outside a post office in Lee Street, Oldham, on 11th February, a thief managed to get away with a bag containing registered mail valued at about £3,000.

The van was making one of its last calls and was fully loaded. One postman was in the office and a second was at a box nearby. The theft was discovered when they returned to the van. A G.P.O. spokesman said later that the van ought to have been locked.

March, 1961

Sub-PM Attacked

Mr. L. A. Cottell, a sub-postmaster at Upton Park, Essex, was the victim of a sudden attack by three youths as he left the bank opposite his post office. His bag containing £500 was snatched. He needed hospital treatment for head injuries.

£8,000 FROM SAFE

At a Finsbury post office a gelignite gang blew two safes earlier in the month and escaped with £8,000 in cash and insurance stamps. They entered through a window.

On the 13th a raid on the office at Edith Weston, Rutland, gave a haul of about £650 in cash, orders, and certificates.

A thief appears to have just walked into a sub-office at Clevedon, Somerset, on the 14th and to have stolen £560 in notes and cash. The sub-mistress said that when she returned to the office from upstairs she found the safe open. He could have entered by a side door.

And at Cable Street, Stepney, on the 4th, two youths entered another sub-post office and snatched about £500 from the counter, getting away before the alarm could be raised.

Night Attack on Oxo Factory

There was a frightening incident at the Oxo factory at Hackney, London, on 3rd February, when four masked bandits surprised two stokers and two night maintenance men. They bound them up and blew the safe—but it held only petty cash. The firm does not keep large amounts overnight. A night watchmen was on the other side of the building at the time and thought the blasts came from a railway yard.

TWO MINK HAULS

Over the weekend of the 25th-26th, a gang broke into the warehouse of S. Benjamin (Overseas) Ltd., in Upper Thames Street, City of London, stealing about 1,000 mink skins worth some £7,000. This was the second fur raid in London, £4,000 worth of mink being taken from Harry Gordon, Ltd., in Oxford Street, during the weekend of the 4th-5th.

Wage Grab Wave

£1,400 AMBUSH

A bag containing £1,400 in wages was seized by a gang of four young men after they had used a car to block a cashier's car at West Ham on the 16th. They smashed the windscreen of the company's car and escaped in two waiting vehicles. Fortunately some of the wages had been drawn the previous day.

Five men armed with sticks had used the same tactics at Milk Street, City of London, on the 8th. They drove a stolen car in front of the car carrying £450 for Office Cleaning Services Ltd., opened the door, and snatched the bag.

But in another ram attack on a Hendon, London, council car on the same day, in which crowbars were used, three bandits made off after realising they had missed their target. £500 had been paid into the bank a few minutes before.

TAKEN FROM VAN

On the 10th, at Bradford, Yorks, £1,440 in a bag vanished from an unattended and unlocked van belonging to the Great Horton Industrial Society Ltd. It represented a fortnight's sales money. The clerk and driver had gone into a branch shop to collect cash. The clerk said he left the bag behind to avoid drawing attention to it and was in the habit of varying his route.

Pepper Again

Street attacks on cashiers included one at Stepney on the 9th when a gang flung pepper into an employee's eyes and snatched his bag with £2,000 in it. A woman cashier was cowardly set upon, being kicked and struck, also at Stepney a few days earlier. She was returning to the factory from the bank. Her bag, with £500, was taken. And a larger sum—£1,100—was grabbed by a gang of five men who attacked a company secretary and a commissionaire at Stoke Newington on the 10th, using pick handles. The employees needed hospital treatment.

Day Office Hold-up

At Southwark, London, on the 17th two masked men walked into a paper merchant's office, threatened a woman cashier with a revolver and got away by car with a wages tray holding £750. The woman was badly shocked but not hurt.

£24,000 Lorry Haul

Two lorries carrying wine, whisky and gin worth £24,000, were stolen from a transport yard at Stepney, on 14th February. A third lorry with a £10,000 load was left. The lorries had returned from the docks after dockers had refused to unload them late on the previous day.

Final Story

A Copenhagen safebreaker, using oxy-acetylene gear, blew up himself and the safe he was trying to open in a contractor's office last month. It contained not money but explosives.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE

Chief Police Officers Favour Staff Interchanges

A FURTHER stage in the Royal Commission was reached with the submission of a second memorandum by the Association of Chief Police Officers of England & Wales on 8th February. The memorandum is devoted mainly to a study of the present system of regional police forces, the relationships between Chief Constables and Police Authorities and watch committees and recommendations affecting the relations of the police with the public.

Little real evidence is found for the opinion that the police have fallen in public esteem, and that this is in any way responsible for the increase in crime statistics. The playing up in the press of alleged police shortcomings or complaints against police is blamed for any lack of public respect that may exist, although the setting up of a police Public Relations

office would not, in the association's opinion, solve this problem.

Lack of discipline among the young, the duty of enforcing unpopular regulations not involving the public conscience, shortage of manpower, all are seen as factors tending to lessen popularity, but on the other hand, much more direct help is now being given by the public to the police than ever before.

The Association is against any new system of regionalisation or nationalisation of forces but from the promotion standpoint is willing that much more flexible interchange of personnel between forces in the higher ranks should be considered. The further development of common police services and regional services available to forces of all sizes is recommended as a measure to increase police efficiency.

COUNTY COUNCILS DIFFER IN APPROACH

THE second memorandum by the County Councils' Association to the Commission issued later, discloses wide divergences of practice and opinion, as to the constitution and the functions of police authorities. On the subject of the status of constables, the memorandum refers to the "Gilbertian" situation which makes the constable personally accountable for wrongs and injuries to others arising out of his duties, while at the same time they are neither employees of the local authority from whom they draw their pay, nor of the Crown whose officers they undoubtedly are. This situation is one likely only to be found in England, where absurdity of form is so frequently irreconcilable with the satisfactory results achieved.

The Association considers that police functions of standing joint

committees should be transferred to County Councils. This view is criticised by Essex County Council on the grounds that as the police service is part of the administration of justice, it should be free from any possible political influence, or appearance of it. The memorandum further considers that standing joint committees should continue in their present form, but the law should be changed so that their annual and any supplementary estimates need County Council approval.

The general opinion of the County Councils is that complaints against the police are, in general, satisfactorily dealt with and that police relations with the public are much better than Press reports might seem to indicate.

"Abolish Watch Committees" — Law Society

The council of the Law Society, in its memorandum to the Commission, advocated radical changes in the system of police administration, including the abolition of watch and standing committees, and the creation of an independent central police authority directly responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary.

The council finds that certain types of police conduct have led to a deterioration in relations with the public. Specific reference is made to complaints of the use of "undue force" after arrest, a tendency to "colour"

evidence, and alleged fabrication of evidence. No recommendations are made on these matters since they concern police discipline, but it is suggested that complaint councils be set up.

The establishment is also proposed of a Crown fund from which damages awarded against a constable should be paid without prejudice to the right of the Crown to recover in whole or in part from the constable. Greater consideration towards motorists is also recommended. The memorandum applies only to Forces in England and Wales.

POLICE AND FIRE PAY Claims and Adjustments

Last month saw another step in the formulation of pay claims and levels following the recent settlement of the constable's rates.

The country's 17,000 sergeants, inspectors, and chief inspectors received increases which rise proportionately to seniority of rank. Sergeants will now get £1,030-£1,100 (present scale: £745-£795); inspectors £1,210-£1,290 (£865-£930); chief inspectors, £1,355-£1,445 (£980-£1,050).

Claims are also in hand for higher rates for Chief Constables, their deputies, and Superintendents.

Fire Comparisons

The Fire Brigades' Union and the National Association of Fire Officers, representing 25,000 firemen—all ranks below Chief Fire Officer—are preparing a campaign to gain pay increases comparable with those of the police. They point out that on a standard 60-hour week firemen receive a wage well below average industrial earnings and £5 below those of a constable on a 44-hour week.

NEW NAME FOR F.P.A.

After 14 years' work, during which it has become widely known in industry and to the general public, the Fire Offices' Committee Fire Protection Association will henceforth be named the Fire Protection Association.

The change is intended to differentiate more clearly between it and the Fire Offices' Committee, but the deletion of reference to the committee does not mean any break. The association will continue to receive the financial support of the insurance companies which comprise the committee and full co-operation will be maintained.

Stolen de la Rue Notes in Paris

Another part of the £100,000 in single £1 notes stolen from the Thos. de la Rue printing works in London in July, 1956, appeared in Paris last month. Police took 319 of them from a street money-changer who said he got them in exchange for francs.

The original haul was in four boxes consigned to the East African currency board. Last October £25,000 were found in a Milan flat and other quantities of the money have turned up in London, East Africa, and Aden.

NEW YORK'S CRIME INCREASES

For the seventh successive year there has been a large rise in New York's crime figures. They increased in 1961 by 4.5 per cent, reflecting the nation-wide trend.

Six Murders a Day

The latest reports from South Africa show that six murders are committed every day in the country. In 1960 there were 2,074 people murdered; convictions for the crime numbered 739.

Security Gazette

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Raising Company Interest in Civil Defence

Fruits of Birmingham "Trident" Scheme

By D. V. Young, M.B.E.

Personnel and Chief Security Officer, B.S.A. Ltd.

It is vital that industrial and commercial managements be made aware of their duties in the national civil defence structure. This important article describes how the problem has been tackled in Birmingham since 1959.

I AM quite sure that the large majority of readers will have differing view-points on the subject of civil defence measures generally, and it would certainly be difficult, if not indeed impossible, to say very much which is either new or original about the Government's plans for developing the civil defence services which are based, during peace-time at any rate, upon the pattern of voluntary participation and support by members of the public. The widely divergent opinions held in some quarters, and the deplorable apathy displayed by the average citizen to the need for civil defence measures, are too well known to need repeating here.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the success or the failure of the Government's or the various local authorities' endeavours since the passing of the Civil Defence Act in 1948. It is rather to set forth for information and guidance some facts which it is hoped will be of value to managements and to security officers alike concerning civil defence measures in industry.

Stimulating Industry

Since the Government appealed to industry in 1951 to set up Civil Defence Units in industrial and commercial undertakings employing more than 200 people, a good deal of effort, work and study has been directed to the task of inducing industrial and commercial managements to accept their responsibilities in the field of industrial civil defence. From the latest statistics available it would seem that these combined efforts have so far been successful in the case of only 30 per cent of the firms approached. In the City of Birmingham area, where I am Chairman of the Industrial Civil Defence Consultative Panel, a special study was made some two years ago of all the efforts which had been made to get managements interested in civil defence in industry, and, as a result of this study an operation known as "Exercise Trident" was introduced. It has been highly successful and has gained much interest not only in this country, where it has been acclaimed as a simple and realistic approach to a perplexing problem, but also at the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Headquarters in Paris, where it has been fully reported and commended as an example to all the countries of N.A.T.O. by Wing Commander Sir John Hodsell, the Senior Defence Adviser.

Agreement on Approach

The idea of "Exercise Trident" was evolved at a meeting which was held at Midland Regional Headquarters of the Home Office in February, 1959. Participating in the discussions at this meeting were the three parties logically concerned with industrial civil defence in Birmingham—the Home Office Midland Region, Birmingham Civil Defence Department, and the Birmingham Industrial Civil Defence Consultative Panel. A lengthy and detailed expression of views and experience by each of the three

bodies quickly revealed certain principles on which there was complete and unanimous agreement. Briefly summarised, these were as follows:

1. That the participation of industry and commerce in civil defence arrangements was absolutely necessary and vital to the success and development of the City of Birmingham's Civil Defence Plan.
2. That the approach to industrial and commercial managements must be made at the highest possible level, since without a sympathetic and informed understanding by both management and executives there was little possibility of effective co-operation.
3. That the explanation of the statement at (1) above must be presented personally to management representatives, and that to be convincing it must be factual and businesslike, and must set out in fairly precise terms what they were asked to do and why.
4. That since it was agreed that civil defence in industry and commerce was a matter of joint concern to all three bodies, a unified approach was indispensable. The joint operation was therefore given the title "Exercise Trident".

The Birmingham Civil Defence Officer undertook to set up a permanent exhibition of civil defence equipment, vehicles, and sectional activities at his headquarters, which management representatives could visit. At the same time, they would be taken into the various control and communications rooms and given a convincing as well as interesting explanation of the operational plan. In particular, it was felt necessary that managements should be shown a replica of a typical warden's post, in which they could see the outline of their own premises on a map of the post area and thus realise exactly how and where their own industrial civil defence arrangements fitted into, and formed an integral part of, the civil defence plan as a whole.

Accepting the validity of the statement in (1) above, and in order to carry out the terms of (2) above, it was arranged that personal invitations should be sent out over the signature of the Regional Director of Civil Defence to managing directors of all firms employing over 200 persons who had not so far shown any interest in civil defence, asking them to suggest a convenient date and time when they could come to Birmingham Civil Defence Headquarters to meet him.

Procedure at Meetings


When the management representatives come to the civil defence headquarters (and it is possible to receive as many as 12 at one time), representatives of each of the three prongs of "Trident" are there to meet them—if possible the Regional Director, the Civil Defence Officer and the Chairman of the Consultative Panel; otherwise, their deputies.

Visitors are taken to the C.D.O.'s office where the Regional Director outlines the overall responsibility of the Government and Home Office for civil defence measures in the country in general. The C.D.O. then takes over by explaining the functions of his own department, as representing local authority, and also outlines the

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The Fire Service Drill Book

First published in 1949, this drill book was prepared to make uniform the basic training of firemen in order that they may use their appliances and equipment with speed, efficiency, and confidence. The drills described are based on standard Fire Service practice and established fire-fighting methods, and in the second edition (just published) they cover work on hoses, pumps, extension ladders, hook ladders, escapes, turntable ladders, foam, water tenders, and fireboats. There is also a chapter on squad drill, and much miscellaneous information such as standard knots, fire service signals, tests for equipment, and aids towards clear speech. Numerous illustrations. Pocket size.

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purpose and scope of the consultative panel.

After this brief introduction, the party is taken to the underground control rooms where, before maps of the region and the Birmingham area, the civil defence operational plan is described in detail. The explanation of the country's breakdown into unit areas for the purpose of civil defence operations, control and communications, naturally terminates at the post area, and the party is then taken to the warden's post where the really significant and vitally important part of the talk takes place. It is here that the management representatives are shown just how hopeless is the task of trying to develop a civil defence plan for the city without the active co-operation and participation of industry and commerce.

At this stage, the visitors are usually anxious to know what they can do to co-operate, and, over a cup of tea, the consultative panel representatives gives the following answer.

What Management Can Do

Managements can effectively co-operate in civil defence measures by taking these initial steps:

1. By appointing a Civil Defence Officer, and notifying Home Office Midland Region of his name. It is explained that whilst this need only be a part-time reference for the person nominated, it is most important that they should possess a sympathetic approach to civil defence; be prepared to acquire a background knowledge of industrial civil defence matters; and most important, that they should have ready access to higher management.
2. By carrying out a careful enquiry amongst all their employees and compiling records of all those who by reason of their knowledge and experience would be fitted to give assistance of any kind in

an emergency. These employees can be looked upon as forming the nucleus of the firm's industrial civil defence unit.

3. By registering the unit with the Home Office Midland Region, under the Industrial Civil Defence Service. A form for this purpose is handed to them.

Results of Exercise

The results of the meetings so far held under "Exercise Trident" have proved the point that where higher management is prepared to meet the organisers, the appointment of a Civil Defence Officer in their firm will result and the firm will register itself as a unit. From that time onwards it is the responsibility of the three branches of "Trident" to keep in touch with that firm and to assist the newly appointed Civil Defence Officer so as to ensure that the decision made by the management results, in fact, in the setting up of an active and enthusiastic civil defence unit.

It is hoped that the information contained in this article outlining the Birmingham experiment may be of value to readers of the *Security Gazette* in all parts of the country but it is only fair to point out that the task of inducing managements to accept civil defence responsibilities and to set up civil defence units is not an easy one. The results do not "just happen"—they have to be worked for with determination, patience, and perseverance by all three branches of "Trident". However, the results achieved since the exercise commenced in Birmingham have been highly satisfactory, because in addition to increasing the number of firms with registered units the operation of "Trident" has given renewed enthusiasm and confidence to many firms who had set up civil defence organisations in the early 1950s, and who had since become frustrated and lost interest due to the negative result of their efforts.

The Prevention of Factory Accidents, cont. from p. 79

To a certain extent it has been possible to legislate against some types of non-machinery accident. For instance, the Factories Acts now require the proper maintenance of stairs and floors, thus reducing the risk of falls. Employees are forbidden by law to lift loads which are too heavy for them. A minimum standard of lighting is prescribed, so that accidents caused by poor illumination are less common than they used to be. But there is a limit to what can be done by legislation, because so many non-machinery accidents are the result of bad works organisation or incorrect methods of working—matters which it is impracticable to cover by legal requirements. And even when it is possible to legislate against a particular type of accident, the observance of the law is dependent on the co-operation of management and workers, just as with the law relating to machinery.

Safety a Social Duty

All this was realised many years ago by a few of the more enlightened and progressive managements. It was also realised that the provision of safe working conditions was not only a social duty towards the firm's employees but also an essential part of efficient factory management. Even

before the First World War a few firms were studying how to secure their employees' co-operation in accident prevention and were tentatively experimenting with various forms of safety propaganda, with the formation of safety committees representing both management and workers.

RoSPA

In 1918 some of these firms joined forces and founded the British Industrial Safety First Association under the presidency of the first Lord Leverhulme, whose own works at Port Sunlight have been described as the nursery of the industrial safety movement. This organisation subsequently became the industrial safety side of the National Safety First Association, now known as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA); by distributing posters and other propaganda material, by acting as a clearing house for technical information, by advising firms on all matters connected with safety organisation, and by sponsoring the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers, it has steadily fostered the idea that compliance with the Factories Acts is only the first step in the prevention of industrial accidents.

It is worth noting that the insurance companies in this country have never

taken the leading part in industrial safety that they have done in some other countries, including Canada and the United States, though British insurance companies concerned with employer's liability insurance have of late years appointed or retained consultants to advise the firms they insure. Trades unions, too, have been somewhat backward in supporting the voluntary safety movement, being inclined to assume that everything can and should be done by legislation.

Much Remains To Be Done

Even industry itself cannot yet be said to have a completely satisfactory record. The latest report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shows that nearly 175,000 factory accidents were reported in 1959, gives an indication of how much yet remains to be done. As against this, there are records showing that some firms, each with hundreds or even thousands of employees, among which Imperial Chemical Industries and Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers may be mentioned as examples, sometimes get through a whole year in one or other of their factories without a single accident. What these firms have achieved is an encouraging sign of what other firms could do if they set themselves doggedly to the task of raising their standards.

Technical Information

NEW FROM INGERSOLL

A considerable security advance has been made with the introduction by Messrs. Ingersoll Locks Ltd. of their new "Impregnable" Model 712 Padlock and locking bar. This has been designed to eliminate the weaknesses in the old type hinged bar always so vulnerable to attack by removal of the hinge pin or by simple levering.

The new Ingersoll device provides no space between the cut-away head of the padlock and the bottom edge of the locking bar which would allow insertion of a bar or jemmy. Each bar is of best quality $\frac{1}{4}$ in. steel plate flame cut to shape, bent, and specially cyanide-hardened. The fixing screws inside the building or gate are concealed in the leading edge of the stile of the door, cannot be tampered with from outside, and having clutch heads are irremovable once fitted.

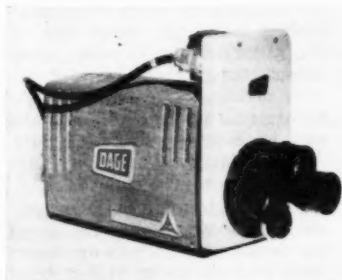


The new Ingersoll Model 712 "Impregnable" padlock and locking bar in closed position.

RANK PRECISION'S NEW T.V. RANGE

As from January, 1961, Rank Precision Industries Ltd. has acquired the exclusive selling rights in the U.K. and many overseas territories of the Dage range of T.V. cameras. There are 10 different types available, from a miniature nuclear camera to a high resolution industrial image-orthicon model.

They include a lightweight model for use in adverse industrial conditions such as extremes of temperature, vibration, shock and light. Another model, 63A and 64AR, is self-contained and fully automatic in the operation of beam, target, and electrical focus.



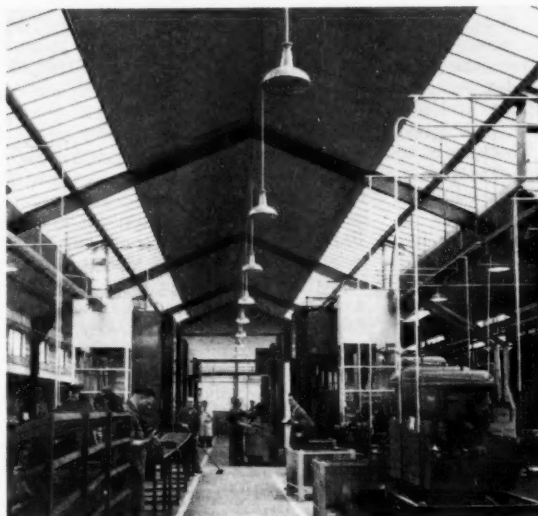
A high revolution industrial camera, Model 70B, with 4-lens turret and automatic compensation for changes in light level.

The Security Gazette always welcomes news and information on technical developments or general services of interest to its wide range of readers.

March, 1961

"Trerock" Fire Retardant Paint

Fire officers are today more than ever concerned with the necessity, of "buying time" for the fire brigade to arrive, should an outbreak of fire ever occur. One essential precaution is the use of fire retardant paint which applied to insulation fibre boards in-flammable in their natural state renders them highly resistant and puts them in Class I in the surface spread of flame test (B.S. 476). One such paint which has been submitted to stringent tests is "Trerock", made by the Pearl Varnish Co. Ltd. This is now in use in one very large group of factories where its retardant value in outbreaks of fire has been proved in practice.



All fibre boards in the Hoover factories at Merthyr, Dowlais and Aberdare, have been treated with "Trerock" flame retardant paint.

BONDED STORES PREVENTION CODE Committee's Glasgow Inquiry

A technical sub-committee of the Joint Fire Prevention Committee, a U.K. body set up after the disastrous Glasgow whisky fire, is now at work inspecting the 40 bonded warehouses in Glasgow with a view to preparing a code of practice for spirit storage. Its recommendations will be submitted to the Home Office and Scottish Home Office. The sub-committee has also had opportunity to see a 20-minute film of the whisky fire shown by the city's Fire-master, Mr. John Swanson.

Members of the sub-committee are: Mr. A. D. Wilson, H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, Scotland; Mr. P. S. Wilson-Dickson, H.M. Inspector of Fire Ser-

vices; Lt.-Commander H. J. Fordham, City Councils Association; Mr. G. F. Goodman, Association of Municipal Corporations; Mr. F. W. Delve, L.C.C.; Mr. J. Swanson, Scottish Local Associations; Mr. G. Eastham, Chief Fire Officers Association; Mr. F. Mott, National Association of Fire Officers; Mr. B. Cross, Fire Brigades Union; Dr. D. J. Rasbash, J.F.R.O.; Mr. E. T. Hayward, Institute of Fire Engineers; Mr. A. Murray Graham, Dept. of Health, Scotland; Mr. W. Lister, Ministry of Labour; Mr. H. Masheter, Customs and Excise; Mr. D. Simmons, Home Office Explosives Branch; and Mr. G. T. Radd, Home Office, who is the committee's secretary.

WOOLWORTH FIRE LOAD CRITICISED

Smouldering Cause of Glasgow Blaze ?

STRONG comments on the use of timber in storage areas and on stock congestion are contained in the report now sent to the Gazette by Firemaster J. Swanson, M.B.E., G.M., on the major fire at Woolworth's branch in Argyle Street, Glasgow, last October.

The centre portion of the building and contents were totally destroyed, and the front and rear sections were severely damaged by fire and water. The report, long delayed by the very detailed investigations necessary, also points to the great gallantry of the brigade members in extinguishing the blaze.

Firemaster Swanson writes :

The fire call was received at 17.51 hrs. on 20th October from the store's assistant manager by 999 line. One hundred and twenty fire personnel attended and 27 jets were brought into use.

Spread of Fire

During the first hour jets were brought to bear on the fire via two doorways in Miller Street and the main entrance doors in Argyle Street and down the stairway which leads to the basement from the doorway in the north west corner of the building.

The ground floor was broken in several places in order to direct jets into the basement above the seat of the fire. Just when it did appear that fire-fighting operations were meeting with success a sudden fresh surge of fire occurred which swept up to first floor level over the heads of personnel inside the building, and broke through the glazed section of the roof. At this stage personnel had to make a hasty retreat and new tactics involving the re-siting of pumps already at work and the setting in of turntable ladders were adopted. Additional appliances were brought on and the object now was to prevent the fire spreading to adjoining and adjacent property.

Details of Serious Injuries

No less than 14 members of the Fire Brigade received serious injuries, mostly to face, hands and eyes, whilst making their exit at the time the fire broke through to the first floor.

Premises Involved

The premises were situated on a site area approximately 90 ft. x 180 ft. at the north east corner of the junction of Argyle Street and Miller Street in the closely congested and busiest section of the City centre.

The building was of steel framed



The frontage of the Woolworth's store at Argyle Street in Glasgow showing the damage caused by the fire.

construction having walls of stone and brick, basement, ground and first floor of similar dimensions to site area with two sections at second floor level, one front and one rear, each of 80 ft. x 30 ft., all floors timber except basement which was of concrete, flat asphalt roof covering the two higher sections at front and rear, and the roof over the lower centre section also of flat asphalt construction with a cupola of wired glass in metal framework comprising approximately one third of the total area covered.

In the basement almost the entire floor area was occupied by storage fixtures constructed of timber and extending from the floor hard up to the underside of the unprotected timber joists of the ground floor. Passageways between these fixtures were of minimum width 2 ft. 6 ins., and the timber shelves were packed to capacity with large stocks of commodities. Several sections were separated from the main storage area by roughly constructed timber partitions.

Access to the basement was provided by two timber stairways, one in the south east corner and one below the stairway serving from ground to mezzanine floor at the north end of the building, and a stone stairway leading down from the south west entrance in Miller Street. All of these served only from ground to basement level.

Access from ground to upper floors was provided by five stairways detailed as follows:—

- (a) An enclosed stone stairway leading from south west entrance in Miller Street to kitchen on the second floor at the front of the building with access to all intermediate levels.
- (b) An open stair situated in the south east corner and serving from ground to first floor level only.
- (c) An unenclosed timber stairway leading from the centre rear of the ground floor to the timber constructed mezzanine and thereafter dividing to two single flight timber stairways on the east and west walls serving first floor only. The two latter sections were unenclosed.
- (d) An enclosed stone stairway situated in the north west corner of the building and serving direct from an entrance in Miller Street to the second floor rear via mezzanine. This stairway was the one used by the sales staff.

Counters of timber construction, approximately 25 ft. x 8 ft., occupied the entire area of both ground and first floor levels with 6 ft. passageways all round. These counters were laden with large quantities of commodities.

Heating was provided by a low pressure hot water system which

covered all parts of the premises from a boiler situated in the basement.

Time and Place of Origin

All the evidence obtained from witnesses on the spot including senior members of the Woolworth staff and a police constable on traffic duty outside the premises tends to locate the origin of the fire in the basement store room and suggests a slow build up to a "flash over" when the fire was first seen by members of the staff and the alarm given. Confirmation is given to the theory of a slow build up by the statement of a member of the female staff that in the early afternoon of the day in question she became aware of a smell of burning and mentioned this to a colleague who at the time could, herself, smell nothing. Later on, however, when they returned from the upstairs canteen at about 1615 hours they could both smell burning. Their suspicions when passed on were, unfortunately, not treated seriously.

Cause of Fire

Any evidence which might have proved of direct value in establishing the cause of the fire was lost in the complete destruction of the centre of the store.

The possibility of the source of ignition arising from a fault in the electrical installation was considered but ultimately discarded in view of the under-noted facts which have been confirmed by advice received from several experts on this subject who were requested to submit their comments following a careful examination of the installation and being in possession of all relevant facts:—

- (a) It is unlikely that a short circuit on an installation of this type would generate sufficient heat in the space of a few minutes to produce conditions such as were seen by the Manager at the time of discovery.
- (b) The fact that the circuit breaker operated simultaneously with the fire breaking through the floor and only one fuse was blown suggests that an excessive load, greater than that likely to be created by a normal short circuit, was suddenly passed through the installation.
- (c) The installation had been examined by the Company's insurance inspector on the day of the outbreak and no faults likely to cause fire were apparent. The installation, including the switch-gear, was further examined by several experts but no evidence was available to suggest a possible cause of fire.

FIRE AT DUNLOP'S, COVENTRY

Value of Static Water Supplies

ON Monday, 16th January, 1961, a fire call was received by the City of Coventry Fire Brigade, at 0445 hours, to the premises of the Dunlop Rim and Wheel Company Limited, Holbrook Lane, Coventry. An immediate response was made with Pump Escape, 2 Pumps and Turntable Ladder.

Upon arrival, a "make-up" message was sent by radio—"Make Pumps 4". Later, the Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Divisional Officer N. F. Brown) sent a further message "Make Pumps 8", which brought in every pump in the City and two from Warwickshire County Fire Brigade.

The three buildings involved were each 220 ft. x 50 ft., some of which were constructed entirely of wood, and others of brick, with a variety of roofs. In all cases, the floors were wood, and in addition, they were connected to each other by corridors with wooden floors. They were being used as Stores for Dunlopillo Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions, Car Seats, Carpet Underlays and tyres of all descriptions, and at the time of the fire, were filled to capacity.

Two buildings were well alight when the Brigade arrived, and the flames were well over 50 ft. high. Fortunately there was a 150,000 gallon static supply 350 ft. away. Four Pumps worked from this supply, and it was augmented by 4 ins. diameter

main feeding into the tank from town mains; 3 ins. diameter supply from private bore-hole; three lines from a double hydrant, and two lines from a valve chamber.

A strong 50 m.p.h. wind was blowing down the range of buildings, and the first jets from the Brigade pumps were positioned to cut off the fire from the remaining buildings. Before this could be done, the third building was involved, and jets were speedily positioned to protect the fourth. By this time, eleven jets were in action, and the real fight was on to hold it at the positions selected. All the jets were in a 15 ft. space between the buildings and the men were tested to capacity to stand their ground against the intense heat and smoke which was being blown straight at them.

At the height of the fire, eighteen jets were in action; 15 from Pumps in the static water supply, and three from hydrants used by the Works Fire Brigade.

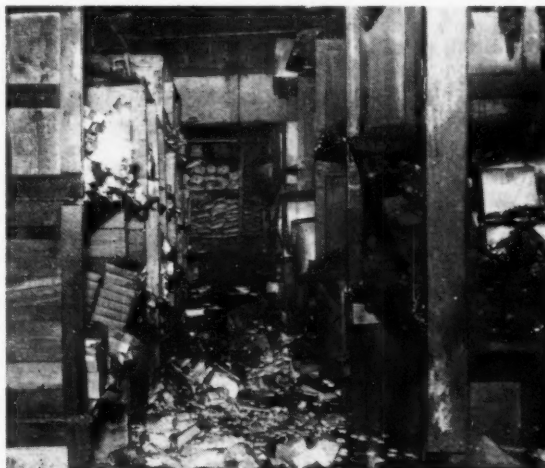
The cause of the outbreak has not yet been established, neither has the value of the fire loss, but it is estimated that it will be in the region of hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The value of strategically spaced static supplies of water was again emphasised, and it is no exaggeration to say that without it, the whole range of sixteen buildings would have been lost, instead of three.

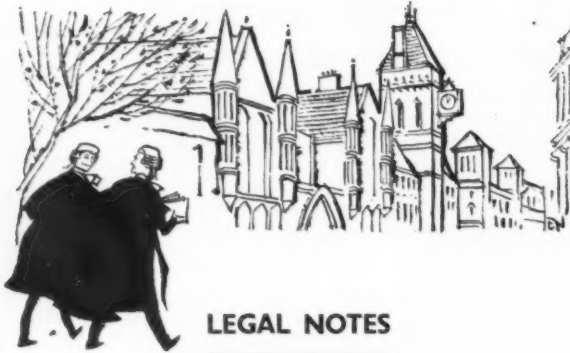
- (d) It was agreed, however, that the conditions did coincide with the possibility of the installation having been damaged by the fire when the "Flash Over" took place and thus the circuit breaker tripped.

Under these circumstances the theory that faulty electrical equipment had been the cause was eliminated since it would appear likely that any such fault should have indicated

cont. on p. 94



View of the basement section of the storage building. Both this store and the adjoining basement are reported to have carried an excessive fire load.



LEGAL NOTES

Provisions of the Official Secrets Acts

By Gerald R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E.

Though there is widespread current interest in the work of the country's official security system, little is really known of the Acts which form the sanction when breaches of security are alleged to have taken place. They are now reviewed by our Legal Correspondent.

I WOULD like to make it quite clear that the purpose of the Official Secrets Acts, 1911 to 1959, is to impose penalties upon unauthorised persons who obtain and who disclose matters which the State considers should not be disclosed. This covers information obtained by foreign agents as well as matters disclosed by Government servants albeit disclosed innocently. It follows that an offence can only be committed if the disclosure is unauthorised, for there are many disclosures which, though they cannot be made today may well, without endangering the security of the country, be made tomorrow. So if a person who has retired from the public service desires to write a book concerning the events that took place and came to his knowledge as a result of his official employment, the disclosure of that information constitutes an offence under the Acts unless the person has official permission to publish the work. I wish to make this point clear at the outset for the purpose of clearly showing that the test of whether an offence has been committed is whether the disclosure was authorised and not whether the information disclosed was secret information.

Felonies and Misdemeanours

The offences under the Acts are of two kinds, namely, felonies and misdemeanours. The felonies which are laid down by Section 1 of the Act of 1911, are those offences which are usually committed by spies and enemy agents. They are acts done for any purpose prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State. They cover the act of approaching, inspecting, passing over, being in the neighbourhood of or entering a prohibited place, and a prohibited place is defined in the Act and covers a wide variety of places. It includes places used by the navy, army or air force,

places where any munitions of war are made, repaired, gotten or stored, any place declared by order of a Secretary of State to be a prohibited place and any sketch, plan, model or document relating to those places. The section also covers the acts of making any sketch, plan, model or note which is calculated to be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy and the obtaining, collecting, recording, publishing or communicating to any other person any secret official code word, pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, or note or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

It is to be observed that the word "enemy" does not necessarily mean someone with whom this country is at war, but a potential enemy with whom we might some day be at war (*R. v. Parrott*, 8 C.A.R. 186).

On a prosecution under this section it is not necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State and notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proven, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information relating to or used in any prohibited place, or anything in such a place, or any secret official code word or password, is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published, or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, it shall be deemed to have been done for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State unless the contrary is proved.

Thus it will be seen that an apparently innocent person who wanders unknowingly into a prohibited place cannot be convicted under this section, unless his purpose in so doing was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, when, of course, his wandering is neither innocent or unknowing. And proof of that purpose does not depend necessarily on any particular act, but can be deduced from his conduct or his proved known character.

Contact with Foreign Agents

A person who has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or without the United Kingdom, shall be evidence of a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State. And a person shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have been in communication with a foreign agent if he has visited the address of a foreign agent or consorted or associated with a such agent; or if the name or address of, or other information regarding such agent is found in his possession or has been supplied to him or obtained by him.

A foreign agent is a person who is or has been or is reasonably suspected of being employed by a foreign Power either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State or is reasonably suspected of having committed such an act.

The misdemeanours laid down by Section 2 of the Act of 1911 relate mainly to the wrongful communication of information. The section is a rather complicated one and is best understood, I think, if it is set out as follows:

If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code word or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information

- (i) which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or anything in such a place, or
- (ii) which has been made or obtained in contravention of this Act, or
- (iii) which has been entrusted in confidence to him by any person holding office under His Majesty or

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- (iv) which he has obtained or to which he has had access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held office under His Majesty, or
- (v) which he has obtained or to which he has access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of His Majesty, or as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds or has held such an office or contract

does any of the following things:

- (a) communicates the code word, etc., to any person other than a person to whom he is authorised to communicate it, or to a person to whom it is in the interests of the State his duty to communicate it;
- (aa) uses the information in his possession for the benefit of any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State;
- (b) retains the sketch, etc., in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it or fails to comply with all directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return or disposal thereof;
- (c) fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safety of the sketch, etc., that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Secret Documents and Information

Thus it will be seen that this section deals with careless talk, retention of official papers and articles and the failing to take proper care of papers and articles entrusted to the possession of Governmental servants. Indeed, it covers a wide class of persons—not only Government servants and persons who hold contracts with the Government and their employees, but also those entrusted in confidence with certain matters by Government servants as well as all those who have documents or information relating to a prohibited place or anything in such a place. Finally it covers anything made or obtained in contravention of the Act.

The section applies to any document or information of an official character and where there is evidence that a person having in his possession information which he has obtained owing to his position as a person who has held office under His Majesty has communicated it to a person other than a person to whom he was authorised to communicate it, the case is within the words of this section and it is not necessary to show that the information was entrusted specially in confidence to him (*R. v. Crisp & Homewood*, 83 J.P. 121). A police officer is a person "holding office under His Majesty" for the purposes of this section (*Lewis v. Cattle* (1938) 2 K.B. 454).

There are other misdemeanours in Section 2 and among them are receiving any sketch, etc., knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe, at the time of receiving it, that the sketch, etc., is communicated to him in contravention of the Act, unless the accused person proves that the communication to him was contrary to his desire; and having possession or control of any sketch, etc., which relates to munitions of war and communicating it directly or indirectly to any foreign Power; or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State.

Misrepresentation

The Official Secrets Act, 1920, created further misdemeanours, and Section 1 of that Act provides that if any person, for the purpose of gaining admission or assisting any other person to gain admission, to a prohibited place, or for any other purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State does any of the following acts he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour:

- (a) uses or wears without lawful authority any service, police or official uniform, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is entitled to use or wear such uniform;

- (b) orally or in writing knowingly makes any false statement or any omission;
- (c) forges, alters or tampers with any passport or any service, police or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document of a similar character (hereinafter called an official document), or uses or has in his possession any such irregular official document;
- (d) falsely represents himself to be a person holding, or in the employment of a person holding office under His Majesty, or to be or not to be a person to whom an official document or password has been duly issued or communicated, or with intent to obtain an official document or password knowingly makes any false statement;
- (e) uses or has in his possession without authority any die, seal, or stamp of or belonging to any Government Department, or any diplomatic or service authority acting under the authority of His Majesty, or counterfeits any such die, seal or stamp, or uses or possesses any such die, seal or stamp;

The section further provides that if any person

- (a) retains for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State any official document when he had no right to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by any Government Department with regard to the return or disposal thereof; or
 - (b) allows any other person to have possession of any official document issued for his use alone, or communicates any secret official codeword or password, or without lawful authority has in his possession any official document or secret official codeword or password issued for the use of some other person, or on obtaining possession of any official document fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued, or to a police constable; or
 - (c) without lawful authority or excuse, manufactures or sells, or has in his possession for sale any such die, seal or stamp as aforesaid;
- he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Power of Police

Section 3 makes it a misdemeanour for any person in the vicinity of any prohibited place to obstruct, knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with or impede, any officer of police, or any member of H.M. Forces engaged on guard or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place.

The Acts also make it an offence to harbour spies or people about to commit or who have committed an offence under the Act or wilfully omit or refuse to disclose to a superintendent of police any information which it is in his power to give in relation to any such person.

The penalty for a felony is 14 years' imprisonment, and for a misdemeanour is two years' imprisonment.

As readers will see, the Acts are comprehensive. No prosecution can be commenced, however, except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General, but a person may be arrested or a warrant may be issued and any person may be remanded notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings may be taken until that consent has been obtained.

Any person found committing an offence, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed, or having attempted to commit, or being about to commit, such an offence, may be arrested in the same manner as a person found committing a felony.

There is provision for a court trying an offence to sit in camera during the whole or any part of the proceedings, but the passing of the sentence must take place in public.

By virtue of the Atomic Energy Act, 1946, and the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, certain information relating to atomic energy and places belonging to or used by the Authority are brought within the Official Secrets Acts.

COMPENSATION FOR CRIME VICTIMS

Criminals Who Can Pay

COMPENSATION for victims of criminal violence and a closely related subject, reparations by the criminal, are in no danger of being lost sight of either in Whitehall or at Westminster, so deeply have they impressed the minds of M.P.'s as possible deterrents to current lawlessness. The report of the departmental working party which has been examining the problems of compensation is in the hands of the Home Office. Mr. Butler says that it is a matter of considerable complexity, as is admitted on all hands, and he is unable to give a date upon which he will be prepared to reveal his own conclusions.

While he is examining the document, still another private members' Bill has appeared on the subject of reparations by the criminal and it has significant backing. Mr. John Hobson, who brought it forward on 31st January, has the support of such well-informed students of sociological problems as Mr. W. F. Deedes, Mr. James MacColl, Mr. Roderic Bowen, Mr. Iremonger and Mr. David Weitzman. They seek to amend the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, so as to extend the powers of the courts to order an offender to pay compensation to the victim of his crime. Courts may make an order under the Act where they put a person on probation or discharge him conditionally. But they may not do so if they punish him more severely.

Snatch Man Owned a Bentley

Seeking leave to bring in the amending Bill, Mr. Hobson recognised that in many cases it would be quite fruitless to order reparation, because the offender was without assets. On the other hand, he said, there was an increasing number of persons in our prosperous society today who appeared before criminal courts and were found at the time to be in possession of substantial assets.

Many of these assets were the proceeds of crime, though they could not be identified as the proceeds of a particular crime and therefore the courts could make no order.

"In a case in which I was recently engaged," said Mr. Hobson, "A person convicted of a wage snatch was in possession of a Bentley car, in respect of which it was impossible for the court to make an order."

The amending Bill would enable courts, when they found, or thought, that it would be useful, to make such an order against a criminal so that he could not, during his period of imprisonment or the serving of any other sentence, dispose of his assets which should be devoted to paying compensation to the person whom he had injured.

Mr. Hobson admitted that the Bill would not provide a comprehensive scheme of compensation for those injured, in person or property, such as proposed in another Bill already before the House; but, pending the introduction of a more comprehensive scheme, he submitted that it would be useful to extend the powers of the courts in the way proposed.

The House readily gave leave to introduce the Bill which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

Murder and the Homicide Act

A series of questions has been put to the Home Secretary as to the effect of the Homicide Act, 1957. He told Mr. Cyril Osborne and other enquirers that in the period 1952 to 1955 the annual average of murders known to the



IN PARLIAMENT

police was 143 and in the period 1957 to 1960 151. The figures for the two periods were not directly comparable owing to the alterations in the definition of murder under the 1957 Act. The provisional figure for 1960 was 152. Twenty other offences originally recorded as murder were reduced to manslaughter under the Homicide Act. The corresponding figures for 1957, 1958 and 1959 were 16, 21 and 16. It could not be assumed, however, that all these offences would necessarily have been dealt with as murder but for the operation of the Act.

The number of persons convicted of manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility under the 1957 Act was 25 in 1928, 21 in 1929 and 23 in 1960.

Mr. Butler told Brigadier Clarke that as against 18 murders recorded as known to the police in January last year, there were possibly 21 in January this year, though those included some that had been or would be found not to be murder.

Asked by Mr. Gardner whether he would refer the penal value of the death sentence to the Barry Committee, with a view to the early repeal or amendment of the 1957 Act, Mr. Butler replied, "No. I do not consider such a reference would be appropriate."

Combating Negligence

Mr. Woodburn followed up his recent questions on crime prevention by asking the Home Secretary if he was aware of the contribution negligence made to fire and crime risks and whether he would consider establishing a service of qualified inspectors to advise owners and occupiers of property as to the best precautions against the dangers involved.

Mr. Butler replied that negligence certainly increased fire and crime risks. It was already part of the duty of fire authorities and of the police to advise owners and occupiers and he was not persuaded that a special service of inspectors was called for.

Pay and Recruitment

The Home Secretary told Mr. Sorensen that since the announcement of increased pay for police constables, there had been a substantial increase in the number of applications to join the Metropolitan Police. Of those applicants who had already attended for examination, rather more than a quarter were found to be below the required medical standards and nearly one half were rejected as being unsuitable on educational or other grounds.

During the three years 1958 to 1960, 58 officers were dismissed or required to resign from the Metropolitan force and of these 33 had been convicted of serious offences. The average service of these officers was six years.

cont. on p. 95

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A group photograph taken of officials of the I.P.A. and the 33 students who attended the 6th Basic Training Course held in Birmingham described below.

INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

Course- Nominations Exceeded Places

THE 6th Basic Training Course for industrial policemen was held in Birmingham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 30th and 31st January and 1st February, and was attended by 33 students from all parts of the country. For the first time on one of our training courses we were delighted to welcome one of our lady members, Mrs. M. M. Entwistle, who is Security Officer to the Chilton Warehouses of Oldham, Lancashire and is a member of No. 10 Lancashire Region Branch.

With the completion of this Course, 212 members of the Association will have attended one of these basic courses. The course, to voice the unanimous opinion expressed by the students at the conclusion, was a great success and in addition to providing those attending with a wealth of interesting and useful information the members of the course greatly appreciated the exchange of views and experience which their attendance had made possible. The number of nominations sent in for this course exceeded the maximum number of students who could be accommodated and it was therefore necessary to commence a list of forward reservations for Course No. 7 which it is hoped to hold in the early summer. Members who decide to attend Course No. 7 would be well advised to make a reservation now in order to avoid disappointment.

March, 1961

In the group above—

*Front row: left to right—*Mr. G. Bailey, Courtaulds Ltd., Wolverhampton; Mr. F. H. Benson, Minnesota Mining & Mfg., Saltley, Birmingham; Mr. R. A. C. Stubbs, Rover Co. Ltd., Solihull; Mr. W. Stanley, Laporte Titanium Ltd., Grimsby; Mr. T. G. Sanders, Hon. Treasurer, Industrial Police Assoc., No. 9 Branch; Det. Chief Inspector Lashley, Fraud Squad, Birmingham City Police; Mr. D. V. Young, Chairman, Industrial Police Assoc., No. 9 Branch; Mr. L. V. Gillett, Chief Security Officer, B.S.A. Co. Ltd., Birmingham 11; Mrs. M. M. Entwistle, Chilton Warehouses, Oldham, Lancashire; Mr. C. F. Rowston, Laporte Titanium Ltd., Grimsby; Mr. W. H. Mason, Imperial Chemical Industries, Witton, Birmingham; Mr. R. E. Humphries, General Electric Co., Witton, Birmingham; Mr. W. E. Rickards, General Electric Co., Witton, Birmingham.

*Centre Row: left to right—*Mr. G. W. Bagshaw, Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., Manchester; Mr. J. Pinches, Star Aluminium Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton; Mr. J. F. Parker, Mullard (Southampton) Works, Southampton; Mr. A. M. D. Hamilton, Mullard (Southampton) Works, Southampton; Mr. S. G. Poole, Star Aluminium Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton; Mr. E. Hewlett, Imperial Chemical Industries, Summerfield Research Station, Kidderminster; Mr. H. Spruce, Joseph Sankey & Son Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire; Mr. J. T. D. Hayes, Imperial Chemical Industries, Witton, Birmingham; Mr. G. H. Davies, Joseph Sankey & Son Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire; Mr. A. Turner, General Electric Co. Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Mr. B. R. I. Duncombe, B.S.A. Small Tools Ltd., Montgomery Street, Birmingham; Mr. H. J. Goodwin, B.S.A. Motor Cycles Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.

*Back row: left to right—*Mr. A. C. McCreddie, Star Aluminium Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton; Mr. W. A. Mouat, Morphy Richards (Cray) Ltd., Kent; Mr. H. Winscott, Imperial Chemical Industries, Summerfield Research Station, Kidderminster; Mr. R. E. Owen, Talbot Stead Tube Co. Ltd., Walsall; Mr. A. Wilcox, Rivington Carpets Ltd., Nr. Bolton, Lancashire; Mr. J. A. Short, Tubes (Equipment) Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; Mr. B. P. Noble, Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Chippenham, Wiltshire; Mr. F. G. Turner, Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Chippenham, Wiltshire; Mr. E. Darnell, Laporte Titanium Co. Ltd., Grimsby; Mr. F. S. Smith, Laporte Titanium Ltd., Grimsby; Mr. A. Phillips, Southalls (Birmingham) Ltd., Birmingham; Mr. G. Gleeson, Southalls (Birmingham) Ltd., Birmingham.

I.P.A. News, cont. on p. 95

Legal Notes Postscript

Arrest Without a Warrant: a postscript

IN December, 1960, these Notes referred to a case then pending before the Divisional Court which raised the question whether a constable has any power to arrest without warrant for a misdemeanour where no breach of the peace has been committed and no such breach is reasonably apprehended. This was the case of *Gelberg v. Miller*, then adjourned for a hearing before five judges, in which judgment has now been given.

A person making an arrest without a warrant must, it will be remembered, give his reasons. *Gelberg* was arrested by a police officer who told him he was going to arrest him for obstructing him in the execution of his duty by refusing to move his car and refusing to give his name and address.

Gelberg was in due course convicted of obstructing the police officer in the execution of his duty. That offence, however, is a misdemeanour; the Act creating it does not confer any power of arrest without a warrant; and it was found as a fact that no breach of the peace was committed or reasonably apprehended. *Gelberg* accordingly contended that the arrest was unlawful on the ground that the officer had given a reason which did not justify the arrest.

This contention failed, the Court holding that, whatever the common law powers of the officer might be, there was a statutory power to make the arrest in

Section 54 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, by virtue of which a constable may arrest without a warrant anyone who within his view wilfully causes an obstruction on the highway.

The effect of the Court's judgment was, therefore, this. By virtue of the Metropolitan Police Act, the fact that the accused wilfully obstructed the highway justified the police officer in arresting him; the police officer told him (in effect) that he was arresting him because he was wilfully obstructing the highway; it was irrelevant that he also gave a reason which did not justify the arrest; and the arrest was, therefore, lawful.

The earlier article pointed out that "it is sufficient to make clear the substance of the charge on which the arrest is made and no need to put it in formal language or even to specify the particular offence concerned". The decision in *Gelberg v. Miller* makes it necessary to add only that, so long as the substance of the charge is made clear, it will not matter if irrelevant or inadequate grounds for making the arrest are also given.

BANK RECRUITS SECURITY OFFICERS

It has not been easy for the *Gazette* to make any management own up to the prominent display advertisement by a "leading Bank" for night security officers in the London area which appeared in an evening paper on 9th February. A year ago such an advertisement would have been out of the question. Its appearance now is a healthy sign of the changing attitude of the Banks to the security problem. The Midland Bank last year instituted patrols by employees. Applicants, aged 40-55, are offered a wage of £11 14s. 0d. for a 52-hr. week.

Woolworth's Fire Report, cont. from p. 89

itself prior to the time of discovery of the fire.

No means of heating other than the low pressure hot water system was provided and thus another possible cause was discarded.

Smoking by the staff was strictly prohibited in all parts of the premises except the rest rooms, and severe penalties were imposed for any breach of this instruction, but this rule did not apply to members of the general public who traversed the sales floors continuously each day of the week.

The sales floor at ground level was in the process of being renewed, but the old timber still existed over the area of the basement in which fire originated, and there was evidence of wear between the boards in this section. The management were obviously aware of the danger of a carelessly discarded cigarette end or lighted match finding its way through an opening in the floor and coming to rest on goods stored on the topmost shelf of a fixture immediately below.

This was confirmed in the statement made by the Stock Room Manager when he defined the purpose of his daily inspection.

To sum up, the period of time between the last person leaving the basement, the discovery being made, and the arrival of the Fire Brigade, has

been confirmed as approximately 8-10 minutes, and to reach the dimensions known to have been attained within that period the cause of the outbreak can only be attributed to one or other of the following:—

- (i) Wilful fire raising involving the use of some highly inflammable substance which would cause the fire to develop with exceeding rapidity, or
- (ii) A slow build-up of heat originating from a dropped light coming in contact with combustible material, which would smoulder and remain undetected for some considerable time before the "Flash Over".

The theory suggested in (i) cannot be completely discarded, but no substantive evidence was available. There was, however, sufficient evidence produced from the careful examination of the premises after the fire, the interrogation of staff and detailed information received relative to conditions prevailing prior to and at the time of arrival of the Fire Brigade, to suggest that the fire was probably caused in the manner described in (ii). **Excessive Fire Load**

The intensity of the fire once the "Flash Over" took place can be attributed to the extremely high timber content of the basement in which all

fixtures and shelving were of wooden construction. The goods stored on these fixtures were of a wide variety and almost entirely of a combustible nature or were contained in packages which were readily combustible. These two factors when considered in conjunction with the congested nature of the storage accommodation and the quantities stored tend to suggest that the fire load of the basement was far in excess of the standards set by the Codes of Good Practice. Similar criticism could be made of conditions prevailing on the sales floors at ground and first floor level.

The necessity of reducing the fire load in storage sections of the premises is emphasised by the fact that two similar fires—one before and one since—have occurred in stockrooms in Woolworth's stores in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, and Main Street, Rutherglen.

Finally, storage in the building adjoining the main premises on the north side was most haphazard. Shelving consisted of tea chests and boxes; combustible packing materials were found in great profusion; and the floor area was not sub-divided. It has been recommended that the advice of the Fire Prevention Officer be requested in the plans for reconstruction.

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Industrial Police Association News, Cont.

FORMATION OF LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN REGIONS BRANCH

We are pleased to be able to announce that an Inaugural General Meeting of members of the London and South Eastern Regions will be held at Snow Hill Police Station, London, on Thursday, 23rd March, at 6.45 p.m. The meeting will assemble at 6.30 p.m. Facilities for the meeting have been very kindly granted to the Association by the Commissioner of Police for the City of London, Colonel A. E. Young, C.M.G.

Snow Hill Police Station is near to the Old Bailey.

All members of the Association resident in these regions will receive individual invitations from the Chairman of No. 9 Midland Region Branch, and admission to the meeting will be on production of membership cards only.

This development follows the informal meeting held at Snow Hill at the end of last year when an *ad hoc* committee was formed to carry on further planning.

A full report of the meeting together with details of the newly formed London and South Eastern Regions Branch will be given in the April issue of the *Gazette*.

* * *

The correct addresses for correspondence to the Association are as follows:

From:

No. 10 Lancashire Region

i.e. the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (north of a line from Congleton to Sheffield).

To:

Mr. A. D. Bullock, Chairman, Industrial Police Association, No. 10 Lancashire Region Branch, 8 Pitville Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 18.

Application for Membership to:

Mr. A. Parker, Hon. Secretary, 20 Balmoral Avenue, Leyland, Lancashire.

From:

No. 9 Midland Region and all other regions of British Isles except No. 10 Region.

To:

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., Chairman, Industrial Police Association, No. 9 Midland Region Branch, 20 Wycome Road, Birmingham, 28.

Parliamentary Notes, cont. from p. 92 American Detective Agency

The activities of Industrial Reports Inc., an American private investigation company in this country, also formed the subject of questions to the Home Secretary. Mr. Donnelly wanted to know what facilities had been given by the Metropolitan Police to the agency; and Mr. Snow asked what facilities had been granted by the Home Office to the agency which he said was acting through an Anglo-American firm in London.

Mr. C. Osborne and Mr. A. Lewis went further in their questions. They said that the agency had been investigating the private and public affairs of Members of both Houses with particular regard to their Communist leanings and their interest in Anglo-American-Chinese relations.

To these questions Mr. Butler replied: "No such facilities have been sought from, or given by, the Home Office or the Metropolitan Police."

Special Branch Inquiries

Mr. W. Griffiths was concerned about inquiries which the Special Branch may make about students in colleges of advanced technology. He asked Mr. Butler to ensure that no inquiries were made except after notice to the student. But the Home Secretary replied that he was not prepared to issue instructions in the sense suggested.

MONTHLY DIARY

By Security Chief

It seems to be common practice in industry to link up the duties of a Chief Security Officer with those of Industrial Civil Defence, Fire Prevention and Safety. It cannot be denied that any of these three responsibilities are not closely associated with security, which virtually means, freedom from danger or risk, and the state of being or feeling secure.

If ever in the future we should find ourselves at war, it is probable there will be little time between the emergency and the actual attack for detailed preparation, so perhaps it is only natural that managements should look to their Security Officers, who (although they may not know it) are instinctive planners for the implementation of civil defence measures.

The Security Officer, by reason of his duties, is a man known to most employees and, if he has built up respect for himself and his department, he should be in a better position than perhaps a lesser known member of management to explain why "Civil Defence is Common Sense".

My company have given me the title of Division Civil Defence Administrator in addition to Chief Security Officer, with the responsibility of co-ordinating all aspects of industrial civil defence and reporting direct to the Board of Directors through one of its members. This is a happy arrangement because top-level interest in civil defence matters is fully maintained.

Maintaining Worker Interest

Our peace-time target of civil defenders is five per cent of the total establishment, and this figure has fluctuated between just over three and four per cent since the early 1950s. Today finds us 143 short, and effort is being made to close this gap. With nearly 400 volunteers attending training classes once each week during the training season (October to May) we have undoubtedly formed a strong cadre, which can be rapidly expanded if we should find ourselves faced with an emergency.

Training must of necessity be varied and interesting in order to hold the attention of so many people, and in this connection perhaps we have not rigidly followed the training procedure laid down, but have added items of interest to the curriculum. These include visits to other works, inter-factory competitions, and map reading exercises, culminating in a supper sing-song at a hostelry some 15 miles away, ladies' first-aid competitions, and an annual social evening at which management provide a buffet and entertainment in the form of a six-piece band. This is regarded as

the high-light of the year and where everyone mixes freely with management in party games.

Endeavour is made to hold one spectacular set-piece each year which will loosen the divisions between company officials and volunteers. These have taken shape in the form of a 10-minute ballet dance by male employees clad in appropriate female attire who followed the steps laid down by a choreographer, and on another occasion the Chief Training Officer was subjected to a "This is your Life" programme. These activities tend to hold together the personnel interested in such voluntary work and develop an esprit de corps which welds the whole organisation together.

I am indeed fortunate in having under my control such an enthusiastic band of civil defenders and particularly a number of instructors who are born leaders. They associate daily with all workers and, being men of some personality, they attract others to the organisation which holds their interest. It is by these means that we have been able to keep up our civil defence strength near our target and so fill the gaps caused through wastage.

Grim Responsibility

If the time should come when the cadre of civil defence volunteers will need rapid expansion, and we all hope it will not, the company Civil Defence Officer/Security Officer, having already anticipated and prepared his defence plans in skeleton form, is ready for the final decision of management. Plans for the mobilisation of industry to face modern war could well be on similar lines to the mobilisation schemes of the Services, but the exact role in war of any particular company may not be known at the time such plans are made. Last minute modifications are, therefore, likely to be the rule rather than the exception, but one thing is certain and that is that "business as usual" will be as dead as a door nail if we find ourselves engaged in a nuclear war.

During a nuclear blitz the survival of all will be at stake. Life saving will be the dominant aim because, unlike conventional bombing, the trouble will not end when bombing ceases and there will be large tracts of land rendered uninhabitable as a result of radio-active fall-out. It will, indeed, be a struggle for survival of the grimmest kind.

Five main headings should cover the skeleton plans of the Civil Defence Officer. These are: The Threat, Control, Dispersal, Protection, and Welfare. Much can be written about them but in the meantime it is sufficient to say that they all are undoubtedly well within the scope of the Security Officer.

This popular feature now looks at the Security Officer's place in civil defence and how worker co-operation can be gained.

PUNISHMENTS THAT DETER

The past few months have seen much written and said about whether corporal punishment acts as a deterrent. I have a tremendous sympathy for the elderly and for those unable to adequately protect themselves when attacked by thugs. One never hears of a small man attacking a big man; he usually coshes the old lady or gangs up with others to make reasonably certain that it is unlikely his skin will be hurt.

It is now 46 years since I was taken before my headmaster for smoking behind the school chapel. The punishment (four strokes) I received for my misdeed on that occasion is still fresh in my memory—and I didn't smoke behind the chapel afterwards.

Personally, I feel that because an aggressor triumphs both mentally and physically from the power he has shown, it is useless to meet his mentality with kindness. If a criminal knew he would receive pain equal to or worse than that he had inflicted on his victim he would undoubtedly hesitate before he acted. Prior to the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, which abolished flogging in all its forms for crime, some of those who passed through my hands as a senior police officer received corporal punishment for the violence they had used on their victims, and I can say that not one of these ever returned for a second dose.

One particularly bad case involving two youths aged 15 and 17 comes to mind. The two conspired to rob an old lady of 82 years. They hit her with an iron bar and robbed her of some of her stock and the contents of the till. Both received 12 strokes of the birch. Of the younger youth I heard no more and can presume he led an honest life after his release from eight months' imprisonment; but the elder, who was sent to Borstal, I saw several times as the years passed by. He always avoided violence to the person in the commission of crimes and in fact he familiarised himself with the law as it then stood, so that he knew what type of crime to avoid in order to escape having "his back 'scratched'", as he termed it.

I think fear plays a very important part in the rehabilitation of this type of criminal. My father, who served as a Chief Constable and who was formerly at Scotland Yard, told me some years ago that of all those who passed through his hands and were awarded a whipping, not one ever returned for a repeat dose. There it is, I leave it to readers of the *Security Gazette* to judge for themselves and to remember that a flogging awarded in the past was always administered to an individual whose actions warranted it—and if we do see a return of a modified form of such punishment in the future, every thug can avoid it by not resorting to crime.

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